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JOHN E. BACON & THOS. J. ADAMS, Proprietors.

DEMOCRATIC SONG.

Air—"Yankee Doodle!"

Tilden and Hendricks are the men
To guide the storm that's brewing;
For cleaning out the vilest den,
And stop the least renewing.
Oh S. J. Tilden is the man
With Hendricks so well mated;
They'll squelch the false republicans
Whose deeds are execrated.

Yes they will take upon themselves
The task of renovating;
And laying by the shames
The party dominating.
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

Reform's the watch word these hard times
Give heed, ye peacemakers,
Or you may find the law confines
Such brazen violators.
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

There's whiskey, rings and other things,
That makes the mind grow weary,
A surfeit we have had that brings
Corruption out quite clearly.
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

"Let no guilty man escape, sir,"
Commands Ulysses briefly,
For I am the chief magistrate,
And will release them freely.
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

What use of prisons, courts or laws,
If they are disregarded?
If felons slip from out their claws,
By President discharged?
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

Good people all let's enquire
Our Tilden at reforming,
And then the victory concerning.
By works and deeds performing.
Oh S. J. Tilden, etc.

From the Charleston News and Courier.
The Democratic Candidates for Congress.

At this time South Carolina has not a single Democratic Congressman, not one representative of the sixty thousand whites who possess the bulk of the property and pay nearly all the taxes. The State has been systematically "gerrymandered," so as to deprive the minority of representation, but in the third and fourth districts the Republican majority is small, and with a thorough canvass can be overcome. In giving the voting population of the several districts we have taken the figures of State census of 1875, which is notoriously inaccurate. It is doubtful that the colored vote is as large as that census makes it, so that we put the worst case upon the contest in adopting its figures. An allowance has been made, however, for the white Republican vote, where it is of the upper counties is considerable.

1. The first Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Charleston, Marlboro', Darlington, Santee, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion and Horry. The voting population, according to the State census of 1875, is: Whites, 13,147; Colored, 20,523. The Democratic candidate is Mr. John S. Richardson, of Sumter, a grandson of the late Judge Richardson, and one of the leading members of the bar of the Eastern Circuit. From 1851 to 1854 he was reading clerk of the House of Representatives of the State, and served during the war as a Captain in Kersey's Brigade. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Richardson is a gentleman of refinement, culture and marked ability, a graceful speaker, and has, besides, the entire confidence of the people of his district. The odds against him are heavy, but Mr. Richardson delights in just such struggles, and will make the Radical dry bones rattle before election day.

2. The second Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Charleston, Orangeburg and Clarendon. According to the census of 1875, the vote is: Whites 10,750; colored 24,273. The Democratic candidate is Maj. Theo. G. Barker, of the Charleston bar. Previous to the war he belonged to the school of politics known as the Co-operation party, and was a constant advocate of the representation of South Carolina in the councils of the National Democracy. He was a delegate to the State Convention which nominated delegates to the Charleston Convention of 1860, and was Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of South Carolina during that campaign. Immediately upon the secession of the State he volunteered in the army, and by request of Gen. Hampton accepted the Adjutancy of the Hampton Legion. Throughout the war he was the Adjutant-General of that distinguished leader. Maj. Barker served as a member of the House of Representatives, from 1865, since then he has not participated in politics. When the recent Convention met the Charleston delegation were engrossed with the question of immediate ratification or postponement, and had not considered the matter of a Congressional Convention met, and were cast in favor of a candidate, Mr. Barker, in order that the ticket might be full, expressed his willingness to undertake the canvass, and was unanimously nominated. He is an eloquent and effective speaker, and both in the canvass and in the halls of Congress, if elected, will make his influence felt. The colored majority is an overwhelming fact. The colored majority is an overwhelming fact. The colored majority is an overwhelming fact.

3. The third Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland, Lexington and Laurens. The voting population is: Whites 18,246; colored 29,918. The Democratic candidate is Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, a native of Fairfield County, but a resident of Abbeville County. Col. Aiken graduated at the South Carolina College in the same class with Cooper, Barker and Sherman, and has faithfully served the State in the Legislature and in the field. During the war he commanded the 74th South Carolina Regiment, and was wounded several times. At Sharpsburg he was believed to have been mortally wounded, and his obituary was actually published in the Charleston

Courier. He was a member of the Legislature of 1865, and a vigorous opponent of the Black Code. Since that time he has eschewed politics, directing himself to the advocacy of a diversified system of agriculture and the planting of small grain. In this way, by writing and talking, he has done vast service to the people. Col. Aiken was likewise the chief organizer and exponent in this State of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. He is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and Master of the State Grange. Col. Aiken is also the editor and proprietor of the Rural Carolinian, an agricultural magazine of a high order and great merit. Col. Aiken is an incisive and effective speaker, and when elected, as he assuredly will be, will be a most able representative in the Halls of Congress of the agricultural interests of the South.

4. The fourth Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Union, Spartanburg, Greenville, York, Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw and Fairfield. The voting population is: Whites 18,970; colored 19,587. The Democratic candidate is Col. John H. Evans, of Spartanburg, from whom there is not in South Carolina a finer specimen of the liberal and accomplished gentleman. He belongs to one of the oldest and best families in the State, is a lawyer by profession, and about forty-three years of age. Before the war he was a member of the State Legislature, and during the war served as Captain in Jenkin's crack regiment, the Palmetto Sharpshooters. At Frazier's Farm, in the seven days' battle, he was wounded and disabled. Since the war he has been an active promoter of all works of internal improvement, and did much to secure the running of the Air Line Railroad through Spartanburg. For some years he was a director of the Air Line Railroad, and is now a director of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. Col. Evans is an able lawyer, and conspicuously amiable and upright. An Elder of the Presbyterian Church, he is beloved and honored for his purity, liberality and sincerity in every walk of life. The term of office of Col. Evans as Congressman will begin on the 4th of March.

5. The fifth Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Colleton, Beaufort, Barnwell, Edgefield and Aiken. The voting population is: Whites 12,037; colored 25,065. The Democratic candidate is Mr. G. D. Tillman, of Edgefield, a successful planter in the upper part of the County. He is a member of the Bar, but does not practice. From 1851 to 1855 he represented Edgefield County in the Legislature, and was a supporter of the Ordinance in the Constitutional Convention of 1865. Mr. Tillman is a man of ability, an impressive speaker, and about sixty years of age. He has been a man of extreme views, but accepts in good faith the broad and liberal platform of the Convention by which he was nominated. There is no question of his earnestness, patriotism and integrity, and he is one of those men, in public as in private life, who do what they think is right, whatever the consequences.

The candidates, as we have shown, are citizens of character and capacity. They have clear records in private life, and their sincerity in public life is beyond dispute. The people will spare no pains to elect them.

The work of intimidation.

President Grant's order directing the General of the Army to hold all troops not engaged in actual hostilities against the savages of the West, in a state of readiness to intimidate the people of the South, has received merited condemnation from the press of the country. Here and there we find a Radical paper which approves of the order. The Washington organ of the President, the National Republican, published at Washington, has this to say on the subject:

"There are but thirty-two counties in South Carolina. If Republicans will attempt to vote at but three precincts in each county it will enable the Government to place a squad of twenty soldiers at each of these, who can easily see to it that American citizens are not shut down in cold blood simply for voting for the candidates of their choice. Two thousand soldiers in the Palmetto State will be quite enough to teach Wade Hampton and his followers that this is indeed a free Republic."

In accordance with this plan of the President for intimidating the white people of certain Southern States that are considered doubtful, two companies of United States troops from Atlanta have been sent to Edgefield, South Carolina, for the purpose of taking part in the election in that county. We do not object to troops being stationed in the South whenever it may become necessary to need their presence, but it is an infamous outrage upon the Government and upon the people of the whole country to attempt to use the army for political purposes. The purpose of the President is to intimidate the people, but we are hopeful that this result will not be attained. On several occasions within the last ten years troops were stationed in Georgia for like purposes. The result in this State shows that the soldiers did not do the cause of Democracy much harm. It is the outrage upon our constitutional rights of our people and the assumption of arbitrary power by the President that excites alarm and arouses indignation among good men everywhere. The people have reason to be alarmed for the safety of republican government when the President uses the army to uphold the waning fortunes of his party.

The President's order must be obeyed. Congress having adjourned, there is no power to revoke the order. Here, in Georgia, the State being

overwhelmingly Democratic, it is not likely that troops will be used. But they will be sent to North and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, which States the Radicals hope to carry by the aid of the bayonet. The people of South Carolina will act with forbearance and wisdom. The soldiers will be present, not of their own volition, but by order of President Grant. Kindness, firmness, patience and prudence must be the watchwords. Our people know how to treat brave men who are ordered to perform a disagreeable duty. The results may prove different from what our enemies anticipate. Those who were set to plague and intimidate may comfort and encourage when the contest is at hand.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

The Bayonet and the Senate.

Among the many reasons why the Republicans intend to use the bayonet in the Southern elections is their determination to resort to the most desperate expedients to preserve their majority in the Senate. There are ten seats to be filled in eight States, where, on some manufactured and lying pretext, troops may be used. The States to which we refer are Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Texas, the four present Senators being Republicans, and there being one vacancy in Louisiana; and Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, the four Senators being Democrats, and there being one vacancy in West Virginia.

Even with Tilden in the White House if the Republicans can contrive to hold a majority in the Senate, they will be able to throw many obstacles in the way of his reform policy, and especially will Congress in session. The Republicans do not hope to control the next Senate unless they can secure five or six of the seats in the eight States we have named; and they would be sure to lose them all if the elections therein in November were to be as peaceable, orderly and free as the recent election in Alabama.

Now, does anybody imagine that, with these great interests at stake, the party that has lived for eight years through corruption, fraud and violence, is going to let the Senate slip out of its hands without using all the forces it can command to retain its grasp upon it?

Very well. We are glad the issue is so easily and so clearly defined. Let it be tried, not in eight States only, but in thirty-eight, before all the people.—N. Y. Sun.

The Bayonet Order.

Albany Argus-Dem.: The people will not fail to see that at an expense of millions of dollars the army is to be increased to serve the purposes of a political party, and to help carry the election. The time is at hand for the overthrow of the administration guilty of such a conspiracy against the liberties of the people, and we believe the result is not doubtful.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.: The scheme to provoke the people of the South and overawe that section with the army just before the election is being rapidly developed. Mr. Chandler, by the judicious use of funds, will be able to start outrages at such points as may be deemed desirable.

Hartford Times, Dem.: The border settlers are to be left to the tomahawk and scalping knife, and the troops are to be sent into the Southern States to manage the elections. Conservative people will be likely to ask whether such a party is the proper one to control a free government.

Newark Courier, Dem.: Feeling the ground going from under them in every direction, with the South almost unanimously for Tilden, with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut already assured to the Democratic column, with Indiana pretty certain to go Democratic, and with States like Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and South Carolina swinging in the wind, just as likely to go one way as the other, the Hayes managers are resolved upon attempting a Napoleon-like coup, that of bayoneting and dragging the South into support of their ticket.

The Boys in Blue.—We note among the recorders for the movement of United States troops in the South the following:

"Companies A and E, Eighteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Edgefield, South Carolina; Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, from Greenville to Laurensville, Laurens County, S. C.; Company E, Fifth Artillery, from Spartanburg, to Columbia to Blackville; and Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Blackville."

The Commission of Internal Revenue has placed the pay of all the soldiers at 10 cents per day, and has at the same time the compensation of a 40th of the fees prescribed in a recently issued shall in no the sum of \$5 per day.

Correspondence.

BETWEEN REV. SILAS CURTIS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND REV. J. W. DUNJEE (COLORED), OF THIS CITY.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26, 1876.

Dear Brother Tilden:

On the 12th inst. I sent you a check for \$50, and have received no receipt or anything from you since.

To-day I received a letter from Harper's Ferry in which is the following sentence: "The report is current here that Bro. Dunjee has gone over to the rebels, and is going to stump for Tilden and Hendricks. I am afraid it is so."

My Dear Bro. D., is there any truth in that report? Have you even had a thought of doing any such thing? If you have, I pray you pause before you take a single step in that direction. Such a course would be a cause of great grief to all your true friends, and all the true lovers of freedom and piety. In doing this you will bring a wound and reproach upon your mission work among freedmen, and ruin your own usefulness as a minister of Christ. How will all those folk who have contributed for your support in our mission work for Richmond meeting-house, &c., &c., if you now desert your brethren and go over to the old Rebs, the haters of freedom and the cause of the colored man? The colored men being the weaker party, always lose ground, and must, at last, go to the wall if the fight is kept up. I know you, in New Hampshire, may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you that the negro of the South must go under if the policy of the last few years is to be continued. Now, if the Home Missions Board discharges me for these sentiments I regret it, but cannot yield my honest convictions; I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position.

You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time for my support would think. To this I would say, if they understood my true position they would, I think, make those contributions more readily than ever. The negro is now passing through the most critical period of his history, and his destiny for good or evil will be sealed by his action. If he arrays himself against the white people, he must, sooner or later, be ground to powder.

There is no natural antagonism between the two races in the South; the whites and blacks were born and brought up together, and must live and die together. The late trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina, and other troubles we have had in the South since the war, has not been the result of any ill feeling on the part of our home people, but is the result of the action of bad men who have come South and kept up from year to year the most bitter political contest, and have used every effort to keep the hate and colored people from making friends. One of my principal means is the wholesale use of bad whiskey—also appealing to the very worst passions of the ignorant. No stone is left unturned on their part to exasperate and excite the feelings of our poor people, which might at any time be kindled into a flame which would result in bloodshed. I only wonder we have not had ten riots where we have one. Now, I say this, every good man in the South, white and black, ought to join hands and rid our fair section from this terrible state of things. I hope you will not misunderstand me; these charges are not against the good people of the North. We will give the most hearty welcome to any good man of the North who may come among us for good purposes. I think that if you were to live here a few years, you would take the same stand I have. We have some men from the North who are highly respected, but all of these take the same stand, and the men object to it. The colored men, if they are to be citizens of this country, must differ just as white men do on all the great questions of the day, such as finance, tariff, taxation, and questions of law, trade, &c., &c. Until we arrive at this point we will be mere machines, and not men in the true sense of the term.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the report of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, on the Freedman's bank fraud, and the speech of Hon. W. S. Stinger, of Pennsylvania, on the same subject. I would also call your attention to the large amount of money stolen from the widows and orphans of the colored soldiers and sailors. The District ring and many other things might be mentioned, but time and space will not allow it. The colored voter of the South, as ruled by the Radicals, has no liberty in the use of his ballot; which liberty we claim, and must have, or continue slaves. He should be taught independence and self-reliance.

Please give me a few questions. Who should be the best judge of the true condition of the Southern people, I, who was born and brought up in the South, as I have been; and served twenty-seven years of my life a slave (then a boy I played with

white boys, and know there is no natural bad feeling between the two races), or yourself? What can you in New Hampshire or Maine know of our condition down here? When you call our people "rebels" you do them a great wrong. I believe the people of the South are as loyal to the Union as those of the North. I ask you, as a Christian, do you think it right to be constantly abusing the Southern people? They have come back to the Union and fully accepted all of the amendments to the Constitution, with all the results of the war. The only reason they have made such an effort to get hold of their own State governments, is to protect themselves from the wicked plunderings and robbery of carpet-baggers; and every good man, white and black, ought to join hands to emancipate our section from this fearful state of things. Remember, that our homes in the South are as dear to us as yours in New Hampshire. Now, how would you like your State to be infested with a gang of these political thieves, from another far country plundering the public treasury and leaving a tax on the people too heavy for them to bear, exciting riots, causing bloodshed? I ask you, would you help them to continue the work of destruction against your own people? I tell you this is our condition, and the colored people are the main agency by which they are enabled to do their work; and, in my judgment, nothing but a division of the colored vote can bring peace and prosperity, which we so much need; and I feel that no pulp work or mission effort will enable me to do as much for my race as this work.

I have given this matter eleven years' thought, and for years I have taken great pains to inform myself as to the true feeling of the people of the South, and these are my conclusions: First, that the whites desire to live with the colored people in peace and quietness, and are doing all they can to gain the object. They do not want all of the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, but believe it would be best to divide their vote between the two parties. This point would have been gained years ago but for the terror of the Radical party and its loyal liegemen.

There has been no intimidation in the South worse than that practiced by the carpet-bagger party of the South. I do not charge the colored people with this cruelty. They are not to blame; they are only tools in the hands of these bad men. I have known some colored men to be whipped, some turned out of their churches, and all kinds of intolerant abuse have been heaped upon those colored men who dared vote the Democratic ticket. In some parts of the South the life of a colored man (Democrat) is not very safe. I submit these facts to you as the honest conviction of my heart, and must say I cannot accept your advice, because in doing so I would not do justice to myself and my race.

Yours, with great respect,
JOHN W. DUNJEE.

Troops to Protect Democratic Negroes.

The New York World makes some admirable practical suggestions concerning the troops which Don Cameron, acting under orders from Lieutenant-General Zachariah Chandler, will straightway proceed to distribute through the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Let the negroes everywhere, says the World, understand the truth. There are many localities where those colored men who wish to vote the Democratic ticket are ostracized and treated with violence by negroes, stirred up to such deeds by disreputable white men, who pocket the profit and leave their dupes to be killed. The troops are sent South to protect these colored Democratic voters in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Let them understand this. If there is any place where there is a probability that colored Democrats will be interfered with, let the local Democratic committee confer publicly with the United States Marshal on the subject. If he then applies for troops, well and good; if he declines to do so let his answer be made public; it may be of use later. If any Republican orator undertakes to deny that these troops are sent South to afford protection to the colored Democratic voters, ascertain why they are sent and make his statement public. Every Republican declaration that the army is to be prostituted to party necessities is worth a thousand votes in New York and New England.

Colored Democrats must and shall be protected in their rights and persons, if it takes every soldier in the army of the Union to do it.

The new State of Colorado is more than thirteen times as large as Massachusetts, having an area of 104,500 square miles; and though at present estimated as having a population of less than 150,000, it is generally regarded as destined in the not distant future to take rank as one of the shining stars in the galaxy of the Union.

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The Tilden Canvass Thus Far.

The canvass on the Democratic side has been, up to this time, so flat and tame as to raise ominous misgivings in the minds of Democrats. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the party in power can be displaced without strenuous and aggressive efforts. They hold the citadel, and without more energy on the part of the assailants they will continue to hold it. The Democratic party has been acting on the defensive ever since the opening of the campaign. A party out of power can accomplish nothing so long as it can be kept in a defensive attitude. Unless there is a change very soon the Democratic party may as well make up its mind to "hang its harp on the willows and sit down by the waters of Babylon and weep."

Some Democrats are trying to so-lace themselves for the want of life in their campaign with the idea that a languid canvass is favorable to the party, because a full republican vote is not likely to be called out when the public mind is in a state of apathy. This reasoning holds good only in what are called the "off years." A Presidential year always brings a large republican vote to the polls, even in the States where a republican ascendancy is so assured that twofifths of the voters might stay at home without putting the electoral ticket in jeopardy. "The attempt of Democrats to console themselves for the flatness of the Tilden canvass by reasoning which holds good only in an off year involves a fatal admission. It concedes that the Republicans are a majority, and that they only need to muster their full strength to insure a victory. This is not an election which can be carried by what Mr. Tilden used to call a "still hunt," inasmuch as the great body of the Republicans never fail to vote in a Presidential year.

Every conspicuous thing which the Democratic party has done since the St. Louis nominations has been an act of defence. Scott Lord's well-known resolution, which President Grant so neatly turned to republican account, was intended to repel an accusation. Mr. Hewitt's widely published speech in reply to Mr. Kasson, printed with so much laudation by the Democratic press, was an effort to repel attacks on the character of the Democratic nominee. Mr. Tilden has been put on the defensive in the courts in relation to certain railroad transactions; put on the defensive before public opinion in connection with his course during the war; put on the defensive by his truckling to Hendricks on the great question of resumption; and even the statistician in his letter of acceptance has been successfully assailed. Thus far it has been a canvass in which the Democratic party has had blows to take but no telling blows to give. The Republican candidate has not been thus called on to meet a constant succession of charges. It is impossible to damage him in public estimation by assailing President Grant. Hayes is in no way responsible for the blunders of the present administration—not more responsible for them than General Dix is; less responsible for them than Secretary Fish is; and yet nobody thinks that Dix or Fish can be successfully stabbed through the sides of Grant. Hayes did not appoint Belknap; Hayes did not protect Babcock; Hayes does not own a summer cottage at Long Branch, has not spent his time in junketing about the country, has accepted no presents, smokes no big black cigars and has no immoderate fondness for "pups." Hayes is not hurt by these staple charges against Grant, but the charges against Tilden, whether true or false, are leveled at himself. They have thus far kept his organs and spokesmen on the defensive, to the great detriment of his canvass.

The most vigorous and efficient of all Mr. Tilden's supporters in the press is trying to "extract sunbeams from cucumbers" by a parallel between the Presidential election of 1840 and that of the present year. This is a cool cucumber, indeed; a very small vial will suffice for holding the extracted sunshine. The Sun's parallel holds good in but a single point. It is quite true that the country is suffering from financial depression now as it suffered in 1840, and also true that the financial stagnation now, like the financial stagnation then, is largely owing to derangement in the currency. But in all other respects the present situation is a contrast to that which existed in 1840. We do not merely refer to the contrast in the state of public feeling, which was as hot and blazing in 1840 as it is apathetic now, but to the different attitude of the popular mind on the question of remedies. The whig party of 1840, like the Democratic party of 1876, was a party seeking power by exposures of the existing administration and by appeals to a widespread sense of suffering. But in that canvass the whigs had a definite and intelligible remedy to propose, and were thoroughly united in recommending it, whereas the Democrats at present offer no tangible remedy which the party agree in indorsing. A United States bank

was then thought by the whigs to be a sovereign panacea for the existing disorders in the currency, but a whig can tell what remedy the Democratic party proposes to administer in the present conjuncture. It is ridiculous to expect that the country will have any confidence in a doctor who tells the patient that he is alarmingly sick but writes out no prescription that can be sent to the apothecary. The whigs in 1840 prescribed a remedy in which they had undoubted confidence; the Democrats in 1876 are unable to write out a specific formula. Doctor Hendricks does not agree with Doctor Tilden, and while the latter consents to throw resumption in 1879 to the dogs he has nothing precise to substitute in its place. The Democratic doctors disagree; but the whig doctors in 1840 knew exactly what medicine they wanted to administer, and they therefore gained the confidence of the patient.

We do not dispute at all that the prolonged business stagnation under which the country so severely suffers creates universal dissatisfaction, which would naturally wreak itself on the party in power. It took this direction in the elections of 1874, and led to the great revulsion which, in the political jargon of the day, was called the "tidal wave." But in the following year the inflation disease broke out like a hideous eruption among the Western Democrats, and the tide which beat against the Republican party was set back, and has since flowed in the opposite direction. This is the main reason why the parallel does not hold between 1840 and 1876. The whig party then proposed a specific remedy; the Democratic is now merely rejects the republican prescription. The patient is left to languish while the Democratic doctors quarrel among themselves, make imbecile concessions to each other, and fail to formulate a remedy which anybody can understand. It is this broad difference in the matter of remedies which precludes the supporters of Mr. Tilden from expecting a repetition of the great Harrison campaign.

There is no sort of resemblance between the present flat and apathetic canvass and the tremendous popular fervor which set the whole country agog in the days of "Typecase and Tyler too." As early as April in that remarkable year the streets of all our principal towns were paraded at night by torchlight processions, preceded by bands of music and bearing miniature log cabins and mimic barrels of hard cider on the shoulders of whig enthusiasts. The excitement grew with the progress of the canvass, and when, in September,

"Maine went hell bent
For Governor Hunt,"

there seemed good grounds for the apostrophe to the Democratic candidate after another campaign song:—

"Van, Van,
You are a good man,"

It is, of course, ridiculous to compare that spirited campaign of stormy enthusiasm with the present. Where are the Tilden campaign songs! Where are the emblems and devices which in 1840 gave broad touches of the grotesque by sober daylight, but made the nights picturesque, though hideous? There was never such a campaign before or since, and Mr. Tilden's friends only emphasize the sleepy tameness of the present by suggesting such a contrast.—N. Y. Herald.

"Scattered all over the earth there are supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of Jews alive. Thousands of these people are rich, some of them own colossal fortunes. Rothschild could buy up the fee-simple of Palestine. Goldsmith could rebuild the temple of Herod. Montefiore has money enough to cast a golden statue of King Solomon. But of these wealthy Hebrews, not one is willing to go back."—Jewish Magazine.

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I KEEP always on hand a good supply of Fresh Groceries, of all kinds, which I sell very low—but exclusively for cash. I will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their patronage.

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Apply at this office.

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We are still MAKING and REPAIRING all kinds of Cotton GINS, and FANS, on reasonable terms for cash. All work Guaranteed.

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G. L. PENN & SON,
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NO. 2.—500 Acres, situated on Creek, about 10 miles West of C. H., to exchange with Pine House Farm.

NO. 3.—Desirable place on Main Street, Edgefield, House and lot, with a pair. Price low.

TRACT NO. 4.—One-third, Nov. 77, one-third, Nov. 78, one-third, Nov. 79.

NO. 5.—350 Acres A No. 1 land, on Turkey Creek, about 5 miles West of Johnston Depot—on one, two and three years' time.

NO. 6.—200 Acres land, situated at junction of Turkey and Big Stephens Creeks, 15 miles West of Edgefield, C. H. New Dwelling and new Gin House and Scales; all necessary out-buildings; pleasant neighborhood; 100 acres in cultivation; 100 acres heavily timbered; fine corn land, and unsurpassed for grain; splendid mill seat on place. Price, \$4,000—one-half cash; balance on twelve months' time.